THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 998

TO THE
PATRONS OF THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

A period of eighteen months has elapsed since the Editor undertook to discharge the duties of that arduous office.—Of the manner in which he has fulfilled the task, the general appearance of that paper must testify. He trusts that in its Columns have been found matter evincive of his first wishes and determination, which was to render every assistance in his power to the Federal Government by giving their acts due weight—to inculcate the principles of Social Order—to expose Vice, and display the charms of Virtue—and to make the MIRROR a vehicle of useful and interesting knowledge.

He feels an honest and grateful pride in declaring that his exertions have not been totally unsuccessful. The Subscribers to the MIRROR have been nearly doubled, and are progressively increasing; while the number of Advertisements and Communications with which he has been honoured, raises in his mind sentiments of respect and gratitude.

The numerous difficulties which a young man has to encounter in establishing a Newspaper must be evident to the most superficial observer; and among the most grievous of these is that of collecting the monies due to him; while, on the other hand, the debts which he is necessitated to contract in the undertaking, are such as must be regularly paid. The Papers Maker will not supply that article without being paid—the Journeymen will not work without being paid—the Apprentices and other attendants, must be supplied with wearing apparel, victuals, &c. &c. for which the Store-keeper, Butcher, &c. &c. must be paid—House-rent must be paid—together with a variety of incidental expences; to answer all of which he is obliged to *solicit* for a single dollar, and not unfrequently to call three or four times for that; nay, several subscriptions are now due in town from the commencement.

Gentlemen residing in the Country are requested to forward the amounts due by them, which they can conveniently do by the same means they receive their papers. Those in town, who are indebted to the Editor, are respectfully informed that they will be regularly waited on; and he hopes that, by an immediate discharge of his demands, they will enable him to fulfil those engagements which he has entered into.

The Public's
Very humble and obedient servt.
HENRY GIRD, Jun.
Alexandria, August 31, 1799.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF
Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
January 29, 1799.

FOR SALE,
Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,
Coffee in bags,
25 Barrels of excellent Pork,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces,
About 50 crates assorted Earthen Ware,
A few casks of sheathing and scupper nails.
W. HODGSON.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
MARY,
1100 barrels burthen, just arrived from Barbados.
W. HODGSON.
Aug. 24.

THE subscriber informs the public that his PASTURE GROUNDS, are now fit for the reception of Horses and Horned Cattle. Every attention will be paid to creatures committed to his charge, though he will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Terms may be known by applying to
WM. PATTERSON.
Alexandria Point, Aug. 26. 1799.

ALEXANDRIA, AND BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the line of Stages is complete from Alexandria, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York &c.

And will leave the house of Peter Hoskell, sign of General Washington, King street, Alexandria, every morning at 5 o'clock, and will arrive at the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, the same evening at 5 o'clock,; from thence it proceeds the next morning for Philadelphia, &c.

The price of each passenger from Alexandria to Baltimore is FOUR DOLLARS, with an allowance of 25 pounds of baggage, which must be at the risque of the owner.
AMOS ALEXANDER.
JAMES BRYDEN.
JOHN H. BARNEY, & Co.
August 8.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,
MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS, BRITANIAS, PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
2d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.
R. T. HOOE & Co.
June 15.

For Sale,

Low for Cash, or in barter for Flour,
On board the sloop Caroline, Capt. Loring, from Boston, now lying at Harper's wharf,
STONE LIME,
CHOCOLATE,
RAISINS,
SOAP,
CINNAMON,
BRANDY,
SHERRY WINE,
A few kegs of ENGLISH HERRINGS,
Some Boat Oars, Jib Hanks, Truss and Mast Hoops.

FREIGHT WANTED
For said sloop, to any port within the United States.—Apply to the master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD.
July 27.

Catlett and Meeks

Have just received, and offer for sale at their Store, next door to the corner of Prince, on Union Street—
8000 wt. best Green Coffee in bags
800 wt. Loaf and Lump Sugar
120 wt. real Spanish Indigo.
1st & 2d quality Barbados and Surinam Sugars, in hhds. and bbls.
Molasses in do.
Whiskey in do. and tierces
Shad and Herrings in do.
Spanish Segars in boxes
1 trunk of Ladies' shoes
Together with a small quantity of BACON.
July 25. tf

ELISHA JOHNSON, who was this day committed to the jail of this town, on suspicion of horse stealing, deposited in the subscriber's stable last evening, a likely BAY HORSE about 15 hands and an half high, with three white feet, and his right ear appears to have been bit so that the point falls down.

The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take his horse.
PETER KEMP.
July 26.

Public Notice,

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, and all those to whom we are indebted are requested to call for settlement to Wm. HALL, who is duly authorized to settle the same. As we intend leaving this state in a few weeks, it is necessary to inform all those indebted, that legal compulsion will be used with all delinquents, in thirty days from this date.
POLKENHORN & ANDREWS.
August 10.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sidelin Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the Federal city.
R. T. HOOE.
June 30

JUST RECEIVED
Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY
Wm. Hartshorne & Son,
70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses
Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,
A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.
8th Month 7

To Rent

A STORE and HOUSE on Prince-street next door to Mr. William Bartleman's. The situation is very good for business and the house is well calculated for the accommodation of a small family. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
JOHN HARPER.
August 25.

Office of Collector of Revenue, Alexandria.

OWNERS of Carriages within the Corporation of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that they have to make entry with me of their Carriages, on or before the 30th of the present month, and pay the duties thereon, for the year to commence the first day of October next agreeably to an act of the congress of the United States. The law of the United States requires also, that persons who shall commence the having or keeping of any Carriage subject to duty, after the month of September, and before the month of September, in the next succeeding year, shall and may, at any time during the month, in which they shall commence the having or keeping of a Carriage, make entry thereof, and pay such proportion of duty, as the time, at which they shall commence the keeping of a Carriage, to the end of the month of September, then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year.

Retailers of foreign distilled Spirituous Liquors and Wines whose Licenses have expired have to renew them, and those commencing the retailing of either Spirits or Wine, are to obtain a licence in conformity of an act of the Congress of the United States, or the penalty for selling without licence (which is 50 dollars) will be exacted.
CHARLES PAGE, Coll'r of Revenue, 12th divison 2d Survey.
September 4, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by
Josiah Faxon & Co.
A general Assortment of
SHOES,
Amongst which are
LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's sand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.
They have also for Sale,
Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.
September 5.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria
Sept. 4, 1799. 1 Nov.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to pass a law for opening a road from Thornton's Gap, in the county of Culpepper, to Fauquier court-house, and from thence to Alexandria and the Federal City.
Aug. 15, 1799.

To be Rented,

and possession given immediately,

THE MILL of the subscribers, at the mouth of Goose Creek, in Loudoun county. In point of situation, none can surpass it, having a great command of water, when other neighboring Mills are without; as a grist mill, the Maryland and Virginia custom is considerable; and as a Merchant Mill, the country surrounding being a very good farming one, must always afford a constant supply of wheat. Any person who may incline to take the same for a term of years, may ascertain the terms on application to the Subscriber living in Loudon County, adjoining the premises.
LUDWELL LEE,
July 30. THOS. LUD. LEE.

FALL GOODS.

Smith, Calhoun & Co.

Have received by the ship Apollo, capt. Samuel Thurston, arrived last evening, from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

CONSISTING of flannels, rose and striped blankets, half thicks, kerseys, kendal cottons, coatings, superfine, second and coarse broad cloths, double milled drabs, yard wide and elastic cloths, Welsh plains, cassimeres, fine and coarse plains, swandowns, bearskins, yarn hose, thicksets, velverets, fancy cords, bindings, durants, wildbores, bombazets, cotton and worsted hosiery, checks, dimities, calicoes, muslins, bed ticks, threads, coarse and fine hats, and for
The West India market,
Dimities, muslinets, ginghams, checks, calicoes, coarse hats, sheetings, pullicats, muslins, hosiery, cloths, cassimeres, and ozenabrigs.
Baltimore, Aug. 29. 3w.

Joshua Riddle

Has just received and now offers for sale, at his store on Fairfax Street, a neat assortment of
GOODS;
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Cloths, kerseymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, striped linen and cotton, Irish linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Russia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. vest patterns, coloured nankeens, silk do. stockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and cannisters, glass ware assorted, hard ware, Leiper's snuff, mustard, shoes assorted.

ALSO,
A Choice Collection of
FRESH TEAS,
Which he can recommend for the use of private families—consisting of Imperial, Young Hyson Hyson, Hyson Skin, &c.
July 18.

To be Rented,

And possession given on the 1st of October;
A LARGE
Brick Dwelling-House,
on Fairfax-street, at present occupied by Mr. STIER. It has an excellent kitchen and out offices, with all the necessary accommodations for a family.
Apply to the Editor of the Columbian Mirror.
August 22.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold to the highest bidder, on the second day in October,
FIFTY LOTS,
ADJOINING the corporation of Alexandria, beginning on the river and extending as far back as Alfred-street, which will be near the present Georgetown road; they will be laid off conformably to the town of Alexandria and streets extended. A plat of these lots will be made which may be seen in the course of fifteen days. A small part of the purchase money will be required in sixty days, and a very extensive credit given for the balance upon each lot. Any person that will come forward and purchase the whole will be treated on very advantageous terms. For particulars please apply to the subscriber.
B. DADE.
Locharbour, Sept. 2. 1799.

A CONVENIENT
DWELLING-HOUSE
To let by the quarter or year.
R. T. HOOE.
June 15.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE MANY COLORED GARMENT.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.
Shakespeare.

IT is a well known fact that the life of Savage, consisting of 48 pages octavo, was the production of one day and part of the same night. This circumstance was related to Nichols by Johnson himself.—This great man turned night into day; *noctes vigilibat ad ipsum mane*; a custom by no means uncommon with authors. Milton, in his youth, lucubrated till a late hour; and Henderson, that giant of literature, slept only in the day.

Johnson indisputably formed his style on that of Sir William Brown, whose works he read with a view of writing his life. Hence his frequent use of polysyllables, and ambition of sesquipedalian words; that is to say, words of a foot and a half long.

He had often in his mouth this line of Pope,

"*The proper study of mankind is man.*"

He wrote his Rasselas to defray the expences of his aged mother's funeral.

When some one asked him whether he would dine with Jack Wilkes, he answered he would as soon dine with Jack Ketch.

When he was asked his opinion of the King of England, with whom he once had an interview, Sir, say he, his manners were such as I should picture to my imagination those of a Charles II. or Lewis XIV. Let us, therefore, not implicitly form our opinion of this monarch from the page of Peter Pindar, or Peter Peppercorn.

Johnson loved tea to excess. With tea he cheered the morning, with tea he welcomed the evening, and with tea he solaced the midnight.

—

Burns said once that all the latin he knew or wished to know was *Omnia vincit Amor*.

—

Is there not good advice contained in the following couplet?

By calm experience mend each error past,
And make each day a critic on the last.

—

Brutus must have been in great want of officers when he made Horace a military tribune. In modern days, Pope might as well have been appointed colonel. Horace has himself informed posterity that at the battle of Philippi he threw down his shield, and ran away as fast as his legs could carry him. O! shameful. Why the renowned Sir John Fallstaff behaved with more courage than Horace. He, valiant knight, fought a dead man a whole hour. But the Roman poet tells us that Mercury saved him.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
Denso Gaventum fustulit aere,

Ha! ha! This is a pretty poetical fiction. If Mercury assisted him at all it was by lending him his legs. But this I leave to the more able discussion of Professor Gronovius, who is not only critically acquainted with Horace, but reads Virgil, not for his sentiment and exalted description, but to a company Æneas on the man which always lies before him on the table.

I could never pass Bolt Court (in Fleet-street) the residence of Dr. Johnson without feeling my breast glow with veneration for his memory. He was not only the most comprehensive genius that England has produced since Lord Virulem, but to cite the words of Shakespeare, he possessed *a tear for pity, and a hand open as day to melting charity*. He was literally feet to the lame and eyes to the blind. Oh! that he were now living! If Cadienus travelled from the remotest parts of the earth to see Livy, with not less enthusiasm would I cross the Atlantic to behold Johnson! Emperors and monarchs! I would not go one step out of my way to view your pageantry and pomp.—But a philosopher, poet, and friend to humanity, —whither would not my admiration for you call me.

INSULÆ HABITATOR.
[*Charleston pap.*]

From a London Paper.

In order to give our readers a more intimate knowledge of the events which lately occurred on the theatre of war, we think it right here to take notice of the principal places in which the different actions took place, of which, information was received on Sunday last.

Stockach, where the archduke is said to have attacked and forced the centre of the republican army, is a little town at the western extremity of the lake of Constance, on the right side of the Danube—Aach is also a small town, very near the former, situated on a mountain, whose declivity is towards Schafhausen, at the distance of six or seven leagues. From Schafhausen to Basle the distance is nearly 30 leagues. It was by means of the stone bridge of that place in 1696, that a part of the army of general Moreau saved itself, as it is sufficiently fortified to check a victorious army in its pursuit of the vanquished. But should the retreat be made in a disorderly manner, great losses might be sustained before the fugitives could effect the passages of the Rhine. Besides, it is possible enough that the right wing of the republicans, which advanced as far as Uberlingen and Mersbourg, might have been cut off from the entrance and forced into the Lake, which at that place is 1500 toises in breadth from the city of Constance.

Freudenstadt, where it is said general St. Cyr has entrenched himself to make head against general Nanendorf, is a town fortified in the modern stile, and defended by a citadel formed to protect a defile of the same name in the Black Forest, at the foot of the Kniebes, and formed by the course of the Renchen—This town is ten leagues distant from the fortress of Kehl—It will be perceived, that St. Cyr might maintain himself there long enough to secure his retreat by means of the reinforcements that might easily be sent him from Strasburg—If it be true that he has effected his retreat by wey of Heidelberg, he is in a situation to be supported by the army of observation which Bernadotte commands between Philipsburg and Manheim.

Worolberg, through which Massena endeavoured to penetrate, in order to open a passage into Suabia, and join the right wing of the republican army of the Danube, is a part of Upper Austria. It is bounded on the west by the eastern point of the Lake of Constance, and by the Rhine; on the east by the mountains of Alberg, which separates it from the Tyrol; on the south by the country of the Grisons; and on the north by Suabia. It comprises the four counties of Feldkirch, Bergantz, Pludentz, and Sonneberg.

Luciensteig, which signifies the pathway of St. Lucien, is a defile through which passes the road of communication between the Milanese, the Grisons, and Austria.—That pass is defended by a little fort or castle on which are mounted four pieces of cannon.

From a New-York paper.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran-away from the subscriber, within a few years, his Whole Estate, consisting of houses, lands, &c. They gradually, and almost imperceptibly stole a way after being put into motion by the magic art of *Intemperance*, who lived in the family. Any person who will put me in possession of said Estate shall be entitled to the above reward.

TOPER.

N, B. All persons are cautioned to beware of said *Intemperance*, who, as I am told, has established several places of rendezvous through the country, where numbers of the incautious are daily seduced.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

MUCH has been said in the Aurora, and other jackobin prints, on the subject of the "St. Domingo project.', The arguments of those vagrant scribblers, who blacken the sides of these detestable trumpets of sedition and rebellion, have been so futile in themselves and have proceeded from so poisonous a source, as hitherto to have merited and received only the sneer of contempt: But since men who are of sufficient importance to dictate to the people of Pennsylvania, their choice of a governor, use the same factious endeavors to create riot and insurrection, it is necessary to give a brief history of the transaction.

It is well known, that previous to the French revolution, the trade of St. Domingo was the most advantageous and lucrative that France had ever enjoyed.—With its sugars and coffee she almost wholly supplied the northern countries of Europe. Not only did the profits arising from the sale of the produce itself, grant an immense aid to her commerce, but by being afforded an extensive carrying trade, her marine was constantly furnished with sailors. In consequence, however, of the revolution, and the fatal tenets which, so unhappily for mankind, it has introduced, this flourishing island became the scene of desolating civil war; its merchants were driven away, and France incapable of sustaining, was compelled almost entirely to abandon them. The United States then became the grand depot of the St. Domingo commodities, and by the exportation of them procured the principal advantages which our unnatural ally had before derived from her trade with her colony. This state of things continued until the directory began their present iniquitous system of plunder towards all the neutral nations of the globe. St. Domingo, in common with the other possessions of the republic, gave shelter to a nest of abandoned pirates, who seized our vessels wherever bound, and under whatever circumstances they were sailing. Even when entering her own ports, upon the faith of solemn assurances of protection, were they treacherously captured, and afterwards corruptly condemned. From this cause, and from the other multiplied injuries & hardships inflicted upon us by France, congress, resolved, in 1797, to cut off all intercourse, with her and her dependencies. During that and the succeeding ear, the French agents were daily losing their influence in the island; differences arose with the negroes, who in fact possessed there all authority and power: and Hedouville, the intendant, was arrested and sent off to his constituents. During the whole of this period the government of the United States is not even pretended to have fomented the disturbance, or to have countenanced in the smallest degree the conduct of the insurgents. Soon after, Toussaint, the negro chief, declared the colony independent, entered into a treaty with the British commander in the West-Indies, and dispatched an agent to America, to form a commercial arrangement with us. Our administration perceiving that he had withdrawn the privateers who before had infested his coasts; that by suffering our citizens to supply him with our commodities, the means of plundering our merchants would no longer be furnished to the enemy; and that the trade could not but be highly lucratice and advantageous to our country at large, acceded to his request. The measure was then, indeed, clamored against as hostile to France, but so has been every act, calculated to preserve our most essential interests from destruction, and our independence from total abasement.

The British government, doubtless, in order to prevent any embarrassments arising from a collision of interests, between its subjects and our citizens; about this time had entrusted general Maitland with the power of making an agreement with us on the subject. What were the particulars of this agreement has not yet entirely transpired; but from the general policy of our administration and from all the facts yet before the public, it must be concluded to have been purely commercial. Was this not obviously necessary in order to prevent new disputes arising between two nations, now rivals in commerce, and so lately rivals in arms? and would it have been tortured but by the malice of a jesuitical jacobin into a proof of an exclusive attachment to Britain.—Even if our government had meanly refused to treat with Toussaint, lest offence should thereby be given to France, still he would have received and been benefited by our produce; for our merchants would have sent the articles he stood in need of to the British and neutral West India islands, from whence they would have been exported to him. Foreigners would then have become the carriers of our commodities, and have solely enjoyed the profits to be made by the exportation and sale of those from St. Domingo.

Thus, then, because a participation has been secured to us in vain a commerce which otherwise would, almost solely, have fallen into the hands of Britain, our administration is charged with surrendering its country into her hands. What must be the purity of our rulers, when it is found necessary to resort to such contemptible expedients in order to ruin their fame and hurl them from their offices?—What the wicked malignity, or unprincipled ambition of those who condescend to make an attack with weapons so base and unlawful?

But it is said that Toussaint, in one part of the island, had committed depredations on our commerce; while Rigaud, who preserved his allegiance, abstained from them in the others although, with the one we have opened an intercourse which still remains closed with the other. The fact is denied, and has been, I think, fully disapproved; be even if it were true, the policy of our government would then have been no less honest and wise. Rigaud never commissioned an envoy to the United States; he never formally promised to protect our vessels; nor did he ever deny the authority of those decrees of the French republic by which she unequivocally declared war against us. When he makes the same proposition, on the same terms as Toussaint has done, he will, doubtless, meet with the same encouragement.

MILO.

NEW-YORK SEPTEMBER 2.

Respecting the epidemic in our own city, we have made enquiry of the commissioners of health; and are informed, that during the 48 hours preceding 6 o'clock last evening, 9 new cases of fever and 3 deaths had been reported to the committee. From this statement it will be evident that the alarm which has prevailed in the city has been carried to an unnecessary height—it being the opinion of medical men that the city is as healthy as it ordinarily is in the autumnal months; though it cannot be denied that the various removals which have taken place in Front, Water, and Pearl-streets, were a measure of prudence, and may have greatly contributed to check the disease in its infancy.

On Friday evening the stores of Isaac Hicks and John F. Ellis, merchants, in Water-street, were feloniously broke open, by some person or persons hitherto unknown, and robbed of cash, &c. to a considerably amount. The heart of the villain who could commit such an action as this, at a period of general alarm like the present, must be more than commonly callous. We hope our citizens will be vigilant in detecting and bringing these daring offenders to justice.

WASHINGTON, (KEN.) AUGUST 14.

Unfavourable accounts have been several days in circulation respecting the dangerous situation of the Miami settlements.

It seems the surveyor, our running lines, consonant to the treaty of Grenville, has been forbidden to proceed by a considerable party of Indians—The settlers on Mad river, have taken the alarm and are fortifying themselves: particulars, we have not been able to learn—a few days, we presume, will give us to know how far these reports are founded on reality;—there is little reason to doubt that the inhabitants are under considerable agitation.

We have since heard, that the Indians have appeared in a considerable body, on horseback; that they declared themselves to have peaceable intentions towards the people of the United States, and avowed their determination of attacking the Chickasaws, who had intruded on their hunting-grounds—Their having sent away their women, a circumstance unusual, when they war only with one another, has been the occasion of so much alarm among the frontier settlers, and affords a good reason to doubt the truth of their professions.

FRANKFORT, (KEN.) AUGUST 1.

The convention in committee of the whole have come to resolutions for the amendment of the constitution to the following effect:

That the annual elections shall be held in August instead of May—that the senate shall consist of twenty-four members and shall be elected by the people for four years—that the state be divided into 24 senatorial districts—that the senators shall be divided by lot into four classes, the seat of which shall go out of office at the expiration of one year, the second at the end of two, &c. so that one fourth part of the senate shall be chosen annually—that there shall be one senator for every 3 representatives added to the house of representatives; a district to be formed by the legislature—that a senator shall be 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident in this state six years and the last year in the district for which he may be chosen—sect. 20, strike out, 'except such parts of them (the Journals) as may require secrecy—such parts of the present constitution as relates to the choice of governor and senate to be striken out—sect. 23, no alteration in the compensation of the members of the legislature shall be made to take effect during the 'session'—sec. 24, 'no collector, assistant or deputy to be eligible to either house till he obtains a quietus—the general assembly shall have power to regulate by law the manner of issuing writs of election to fill up vacancies which may happen in either branch of the legislature'—add to sec. 26 'no bill shall have the force of a law, until on three days it be wholly read over in each house of the legislature, and free discussion allowed thereon—sec. 27, strike out the oath of a senator, &c. also every thing respecting the sheriffs in said section, together with the words, or cauvalled'—any town having a number of voters, equal to the ratio to be fixed, shall have the privilege of a separate representation

after which, elections for the county in which such town is situated, shall not be held therein—an enumeration of the free male inhabitants above 21 years of age to be made every 4 years; the representaion to be apportioned agreeably thereto, so that there shall not be less than 58 members, nor more than 100—each county now existing to be allowed at least one representative—the governor to be elected by the people for four years, at the expiration of which term he shall be ineligible for 7 years he shall be at least 35 years of age, a citizen of the U. States, and an inhabitant of the state six years—no person holding any office under the United States or of this state, or any minister of any religious society, shall exercise the office of governor—a lieut. governor to be appointed at the same time and manner as the governor; to continue in office the same time, possess the same qualifications, and be ineligible for the same term—all elections to be *viva voce*.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) AUGUST 12.

Mr. HODGE,

In your paper of the 22d July last, there is a long account concerning the running of the boundary line "from the Mississippi towards the river St. Mary." You will oblige one of your subscribers by inserting the following extracts from a letter on that subject, which you may depend upon being authentic, as they were communicated by a gentleman who has witnessed most of the transactions.—The motive for requesting you to insert them is to remove the doubts and fears the letter alluded to, may have created, and to shew that NO REAL cause exists, far much less any serious apprehensions of INDIAN DISCONTENTS.

"The commissioners appointed to ascertain the boundary between the United States and the King of Spain, arrived at Tombigby, to which place they had extended the line on or about the first of April last, and informed colonel Hawkins of their arrival, and at the same time requested him to furnish the two chiefs and twenty hunters from the Creek nation, which were stipulated for at the treaty of Colerain. Immediately upon the arrival of the expres, the Lower and Upper Creeks were assembled to fulfil their stipulations; which they agreed to do. Colonel Hawkins with the chiefs and hunters, together with a considerable number of other Indians, went to meet the commissioners on the line; which they did about the first of May. There were about two hundred and twenty Indians, who after a full and satisfactory explanation was given of the manner in which their rights would be affected by the line being extended through their country, unanimously agree that it should go on without interruption, and furnished two chiefs and 18 hunters, promising to do all in their power to accelerate the business, and to stop the clamor of the Siminole Indians who are numerous and much opposed to the line being run.

"They are Creeks, and under the influence of the Creek nation, but called Siminole, or Siminolugee, because they left their regular towns, and wandered off to East Florida, to which country they were invited by the abundance of game and extensively good range for cattle, horses, &c. and their much irregular settlements.—They are the only tribes of all those to the southard who will be for the Spanish line of the line, and being under the influence of the Creeks, no danger is to be apprehended from them. There are including soldiers, pack-horsemen and labourers, about 100 men on the line. The American commissioner, Andrew Ellicott, Esq. has an escort of twenty five soldiers; and Stephen Minor, Esq. the Spanish commissioner, one of a like number. The American and Spaniards engaged in this business, seem to harmonize with each other, and appear to be equally anxious to have it accomplished in as short a time as possible, agreeable to the treaty. The line was brought on 60 feet wide for 25 miles from the Mississippi, and all the creeks and branches made passable for baggage waggons; but the commissioners finding that plan could not be accomplished without much unnecessary trouble and expense to the United States and Spain, deemed it advisable to continue the line by blazing the trees, and raising mountains of earth at the end of every mile. The line runs within 41 miles of Pensacola, and through a very barren country, the growth consisting principally of long leaf pine. The commissioners have met with no inconvenience from the Indians, on the contrary, the Chickasaws and Choctaws have behaved extremely well: and the Choctaws aided them in getting on their baggage and cattle whilst in their country. They have progressed 250 miles, and are now considerably advanced on the CREEK lands."

Alexandria, September 7.

Eight new cases and five deaths of the prevailing fever in New York, have been reported at the health office, during the 24 hours ending Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock.

Number of burials at Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Tuesday noon, 23.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN 1794.

In the British house of commons, June 17, Mr. Pitt presented a memorial from general sir Charles Grey and Admiral earl St. Vincents, relative to American ships captured in 1794, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Information is received by an arrival at Newburyport that the Merimack, has captured a French letter of marque from Bordeaux for Guadaloupe, of 16 guns, after a running fight of one hour and an half.

Cargo is estimated at 20,000 dolls.

The translations relative to the affair at Rastadt (says the New-York Daily Advertiser) are in the *highest degree interesting*. IT TRUE, the world will read with astonishment and horror, the ASSASSINATION of their ministers, fixed on the FRENCH DIRECTORY themselves!! For the double purpose of getting rid of two men who were opposed to their views, and meant to denounce these to the French people, and to reanimate their sinking party by ascribing this atrocious deed to the Austrians.

There is one circumstance, however, that seems to militate strongly against their *authority*—the *entire silence* of the English papers on the subject. Public documents of such importance would certainly have been received at London in less that *seven weeks* after their date, which is May 1st. If the German papers to the latter end of June could have omitted them, a circumstance scarcely to be credited; the foreign ministers of the British government would naturally have transmitted them long before that time.

INSIDE OF FRANCE.

Since the last correction of the directory, the debates in the councils have been important and warm. A message has been sent to the new directory on the affairs of the republic; a loan has been voted of 100,000,000 livres, to be raised on citizens of *easy circumstances*; it has been resolved that an additional degree of vigor be exercised in carrying into effect the conscription law: and that, on account of want of arms, all Frenchmen, not in actual service, shall be DISARMED. [*Bost. pap.*]

COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, JUNE 29.

Goods lowered in London, oil, turpentine, whalefins, &c.—Risen in do. wheat, foreign, Carolina rice, pipe and hhd. staves. Goods lowered in Amsterdam, molasses and all sorts of sugar; all sorts of coffee; cocoa, turpentine, all sorts of tobacco, oils, cod and linseed. Goods lowered in Hamburg, most sorts of sugar, cotton, &c.

NEW PORT, (R. I.) AUGUST 27.

Captain Topham, of the schooner Keziah, arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from Cape Francois. Captain Topham learnt, the day before he sailed, that a conspiracy had been discovered at the Cape, the object of which was to sacrifice the party of gen. Toussaint, and to favor the designs of Rigaud. Fifty of the conspirators had been shot—Cape Nichola Mole and Jacmel had been taken by Rigaud with the loss of a considerable number of men on both sides; in consequence of which Toussaint was obliged to send to the cape for a reinforcemen of three thousand men.

By this arrival we have received a piece of intelligence, which we communicate to the public with no small degree of distrust: A gentleman who came in the above sch'r conversed at the cape with two captains of vessels from Bourdeaux, which they left about the 10th of July, who informed him that Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne, and that the white flag was flying in France, and that they left Bourdeaux under the white flag, which they changed for the tricoloured flag before their arrival at the Cape.

The public may be assured, that this conversation took place at the Cape—farther we cannot vouch for the authenticity of intelligence.

There were 40 or 50 American vessels at the Cape who wished to go to leeward; but were prevented by the privateers of Rigaud, which were very numerous, he having threatned to capture all vessels from the Cape, and to give no quarter.—The people at the Cape were vrey friendly to the Americans, and provisions of all sorts very low.

Flour 7 dolls—Pork 12—Beef 6—Herring 3 to 4—Dry fish 3—Butter 20 sous per lb.—Salmon 8 dolls. per bbl &c.

Sugars 10 dolls. (on the rise)—Coffee 35 sous—and dry goods 25 per cent. under first cost.

About 30 sail had not broke bulk when captain T. sailed.

SALEM, AUGUST 27.

On Saturday, arrived at Newburyport, the brig ——, Capt. Stone, 55 days, & on Sunday, the Schooner Regulator, Captain Perley, 49 days from Hamburg; bringing papers to the 2d July. We have been favored with the following translations, made by the Newburyport paper.

INSPRUCK, JUNE 20.

From Castel Lucio, of the 14th or 15th of June, we learn that Macdonald with 2500 men approached the Po, and endeavoured, by Revere, opposite Ostiglia and by Stella, to pass it; but the river was so rapid it could not be done.

Parma, Regio and Modena, are occupied by the French again. The Ducal family have fled towards Mantua. Macdonald seems to be directing his course toward Placenza: where he must come to a decisive engagement, for general Belle. garde is marching directly thither with 14,000 men; and he has on his right flank by Ferrara, gen. Kleman, and on his left generals Ott, and Hohenzollern. It is not known whether Macdonald means to succour Mantua, or unite with Moreau. His whole army is 30,000.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

A petition of the section of Luxembourg denounces Scherer, Merlin, La Reveillere, and Francis de Neufchatsau.

The Directory have done nothing yet relative to the resignation of the ministers. As soon as the Directory are established they will consider the charge.

Scherer has voluntarily gone to the temple a prisoner, charged misconduct in his department (of war). Rewbell will probably do to the same (say the journals.)—"Journal de Hommes Libres" says, the minister of the interior commanded him to give up the porcelain, vases, chandeliers, &c. which he took from the directorial palace. Rewbell in the "Ami des Lois" answers, "sooner will I break, than give them up to the republic."

Baron de Stael, Swedish minister, has left Paris.

BERN, JUNE 15.

Massena has received some reinforcements. He proposes to unite the French & Helvetian troops.

The Helvetic government, which removed from Lucerne to Bern, is now gone to Lausanne.

Austrian head quarters.

The archduke will soon make a grand attack. The enemy keeps its position behind Zurich. They were twice repulsed in attempting to draw our troops from before the city. The archduke is in very good health.

VIENNA, JUNE 22,

The enemy has quitted both cantons of Glaris and Uri.

The archduke Charles has found in and about Zurich 177 pieces of cannon.

The troops of the Italian army, says gen Melas, are in full march thro' Alessandria to join Suwarrow, who, with a great part of the Russians, will pursue his further operations, at the same time to continue the siege of the castle of Turin.

It is said Moreau has been joined by Macdonald's troops, but that 15,000 men were left at Savano, which added very great superiority to the French. Besides their position is very advantageous.

Field Marshal Kray has already joined Suwarrow. The siege of Tortona. Alessandria and Turin, will go on with all speed. A stop will be made in the siege of Mantua for a while, and it will be only only blockaded.

As soon as Tortona and Alessandria fall, or reinforcements arrive, an attack is to be made on Moreau's army.

The French have attacked gen. Ott, near Parma, to drive him from his position, but were repulsed with great loss.

The Russian auxiliaries came to Laivach on the 19th; they go (not as was said to Goritz) but by Trieste, and thence over the Po to the army.

The Prince Paobration came hither from Italy on the 18th, to lead the Russian troops passing this way into Italy.

BREGENTZ, JUNE 20.

The whole French army lies between Reuss and the Aar. Their advanced guard is on this side the Reuss, and reaches to the Linnmat. The Imperialists, however have good hold in Switzerland.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 25.

With the armies all is apparently at rest. This morning about ten o'clock, arrived here the king and queen of Prussia, with several of the German princes. He returns on the 29th to Berlin.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The British fleet now cruising in the Mediterranean is the most formidable which England can produce any where. Under the command of Lord St. Vincents are 52 sail of the line, besides 5 Portuguese 8 Russian 4 Turkish and 2 Neapolitan ships of the line.

The Nabob of Oude has given our government the greatest proofs of friendship.

NOTICE.

The Officers composing the 106th regiment are requested to attend a training at the Court house square, on Saturday next, precisely at 3 o'clock. The roll will be called 20 minutes after and fines imposed agreeable to the rules of the regiment; and as sergeants are often posted as platoon officers, the captains of companies will please notify the non-commissioned officers of their companies to attend the training with bayonets.

GEO. DENEALE, Com'dt.

Sept. 5.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Rum in hogsheads,

Hollands Gin,
Sugar in barrels,
Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Cotton, Soap,
Apple Brandy in Barrels,
Molasses in hogsheads, &c.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, Velvets, Fancy Cords, Jeans, Cambletts, Oznaburgs, Tickings, Dowlas, &c. Also—a Cask of Hardware, well assorted.

HEWES & MILLER.

Sept. 7.

AMOS ALLEY

HAS removed his Shoe-Store next door to John Johnston Hatter's shop, and nearly opposite Dr. Kennedy's, where he has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of SHOES.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Sept. 7. 2m.

NOTICE.

THE members of the ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY-CLUB, are requested to meet at Mr. Kemp's Tavern, on Friday the 20th of September, at 12 o'clock. A full meeting is desired of all the members that can attend.

PETER KEMP.

Sept. 6, 1799.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday, June 10, an indented apprentice boy named JOHN SMITHER, about 17 years of age, five feet high, had on when he went away a striped cotton jacket, Holland trowsers striped, old wool hat. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons that will deliver said boy to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HUBER.

Dumfries, Sept. 6.

N. B. All masters of vessels is forwarned against entertaining said boy or any other person as I intend to proceed as the law directs.

J. H.

At a Court of the United States for the District of Virginia continued and held at the city of Richmond, on Friday, the 21st of June, 1799.

The United States of America, Libellants, against Two Casks and one Barrel of Rum and one cask of Brandy lately seized by Hugh Weir, Inspector of the Revenue, Respondents. } In Admiralty

THE libel in this cause being filed and no person appearing to claim the said two casks and one barrel of rum and one cask of brandy, and the said libel stating "That on the "eighteenth day of March in the year of our "Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety "nine at the port of Alexandria in the Virgi"nia district aforesaids within the jurisdiction of "the honorable court, Hugh Weir an officer of "inspection did seize as forfeited the following "casks and vessels containing distilled spirits to "wit. one cask of rum containing fifty four "gallons, one cask of rum containing fifty "gallons, one barrel of rum containing twenty "eight gallons, and one cask of brandy con"taining forty five gallons, which said casks & "vessels containing the said distilled spirits were "then and there found unaccompanied with "such marks and certificates as by the act of "congress in such case made and provided it is "required, and which said casks and vessels "containing distilled spirits ought by the provi"sions of the said act to have been marked and "accompanied with certificates, against the form "the statute, &c. whereby the said spirits and "casks and vessels containing the same have "become liable to forfeiture," Notice is hereby given that the said two casks and one barrel of rum and one cask of brandy will at the next court to be held at the city of Williamsburg on the third Tuesday in September next be considered as forfeited to the United States unless a claim for the same be before that time made. And it is ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the Alexandria newspapers and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the city of Williamsburg fourteen days before the said day of trial.

A copy,
Teste,
Wm. MARSHALL, Clk.

Aug. 29. 2w.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Hannah Dickenson, executrix of Edward Dickenson, deceased, compl't. against James Ritchie & Company, and Thomas Harrison, jun. defts. } In Chancery

THE defendants James Ritchie and Company not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Ritchie and Company are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Ritchie & Co's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the court house door of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Henry Washington, late Sheriff of Prince William County, compl't. against James Willson and James Dunlop, surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. and William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson, and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2m.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Just received by the subscribers a quantity of Excellent Salem and Rhode-Island LIME in tierces.

JOSIAH FAXON & CO.

July 18.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

William Foster, compl't. against James Dunlop and James Wilson surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. & William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away or secrete any such debt or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

To be Rented,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE, with a WAREHOUSE and CELLAR, corner of King and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by Coats Ridgway. Its situation for business is equal to any in Alexandria, being in the most central part of the town. For terms apply to Col. D. Ramsay, or

COATS RIDGWAY.

THE subscriber will Sell the LEASE of the UNION-TAVERN, which he now occupies, which lease will expire the 12th of May, 1801—or he will let the same on a rent till the expiration of the lease.

Also will be Let two new erected DWELLING HOUSES with other conveniences, at the corner of Union and Duke's streets.—For particulars apply to me, at the Union tavern.

SAMUEL HILTON.

Alexandria, August 18.

Hardware Store.

IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE,
At the North-West corner of King and Roy-Street,
A general Assortment of

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY AND BRASS WARE;

Amongst which are

IRON ring and knob locks, flock, cupboard and chest do.
Butt and HL hinges, latches, bolts, screws, nails, &c.
Smiths' anvils, vices, hammers, files and screw-plates,
Planes, saws, chissels, &c. for carpenters and cabinetmakers,
Coopers' axes and adzes, tanners' and currriers' knives, steels and greaning boards,
Shoemakers' knives, hammers, tacks and awls,
Brass cocks, penknives, razors and sciffors,
Brass andirons, shovels and tongs, and bellows
Patent metal teakettles and saucepans,
Brass nails, clout-nails, trunk-nails and straining web,
Brass and iron candlesticks, patent lamps, and cotton cards,
Brass and iron wire, German coffee-mills and London pins,
Waldron's wheat and grass scythes, German cutting-knives,
Night-bolts, socket door-chains and London pewter,
An assortment of brushes, and a variety of brass wares, for buildings and cabinet work.

HENRY INGLE.

May 24. eott.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to me in Charles County, Maryland, negro SARAH, or 15 dollars if secured in any jail so that I get her again—She calls herself Sarah Hill, and is about 5 feet high, far advanced in pregnancy, to appearance, very much pock marked. She took with her a variety of cloathing, and will in all probability endeavor to pass as a free person, having obtained a forged (free) pass in my name. All persons are forwarned harboring or concealing said negro, and all masters of vessels cautioned against carrying her off at their peril.

HEZEKIAH JOHNSON.

Johnson's Prospect, August 15, '99.

To Rent,

THE store house, compting room, and dwelling, where the subscriber has lately resided—also, the store house and compting room lately occupied by Mr. Charles R. Scott.—For terms apply to Mr. R. B. Jamesson in the absence of

THOS. MAGRUDER.

Who informs all those who are indebted to him, that their accounts must be liquidated without any further delay; and those with whom he has unsettled accounts, will please prepare them for adjustment, by the 10th of July

August 13.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 22d of last month, from the subscriber's plantation near Alexandria, a negro man named TOM, about 30 years old, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, likely and well made, very black complexion, long visage, his teeth very white and even, a remarkably small hand and foot. He is in some measure accustomed to the carpenter's business, but has lately worked in the field. His cloathing cannot be particularly described, as he took a variety with him. He is much addicted to drink, and apt to be quarrelsome and abusive when in liquor. The above reward will be given for him, if taken out of the state and delivered at the subscriber's plantation, or in the gaol of Alexandria, where he may get him again—or twenty dollars if taken within the state, and not more than twenty miles from Alexandria, and delivered as aforesaid; and a higher reward in proportion to the distance above 20 miles from Alexandria, until it may reach the sum of 50 dollars above mentioned, and all reasonable charges.

TOBIAS LEAR.

August 3.

American Manufactory.

The subscribers offers for sale a quantity of

WINDOW GLASS,

from the Boston Manufactory, of different sizes. The quality of which is superior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a constant supply of this article, and will furnish any quantity of (sizes) from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be supplied by orders being left with the subscribers.

Aug. 20.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received per the Elizabeth, Capt. Rose, from London, 81 packages of

Seasonable Goods.

They have also imported into Baltimore (and hourly expected here) a large assortment of WOOLENS, LINENS, PRINTED GOODS, MUSLINS, & STUFFS,

Which will make their assortment very complete for spring or fall.

July 6.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,
An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphai from Canton,
Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

Abel Willis,

(At his Store lower end of Prince-street)

Has to dispose of either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices for cash,
The following articles, viz.

SANTA CRUZ SUGAR,
Do. RUM,
JAMAICA Do.
LIMES,
ORANGES,
DURHAM MUSTARD,
BEST COFFEE,
FRESH TEAS,
SHELLBARK NUTS,
RAISINS,
RHODE-ISLAND CHEESE,

And a variety of other articles in the Grocery Line. Aug. 31.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

Situated in Wales's alley, near the Brewhouse 40 feet by 89; being the corner of two alleys, and so near the river, its situation for a boarding house or store, is exceeded by few, and rents at a nett yearly rent of 81. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

THE Store and Dwelling House, on King-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Leven and Cuthbert Powell. For terms apply to

May 2. FRANCIS PEYTON.

Land to Rent.

I HAVE TEN FARMS of 200 to 250 acres each, of prime farming Land to Rent for years. They lay in Loudoun County and commence at the ford of Little River on the Turnpike-road, and will be partly seeded with small grain in good time and order this fall.—If any of them should remain unrented on the 23d Sept. next, they will be set up to the highest bidder on that day at Moore's tavern. Any person wishing to view the premises, will apply to Mr. Amasa Ritticor near Little River ford, and for the terms to the subscriber at Ackotink ford near Alexandria; who has fresh Orchard and Timothy Grass Seed for sale as usual.

SOLOMON BETTON.

26th Aug. 1799. 1 Sep. 23.

James Wilson

Has just received per the Elizabeth, Capt Rose, from London, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

German and British oznaburgs	Hosiery
Dowlasses	Cambricks
Russia sheetings	Stuffs of all kinds
Brown platillas	Paper and quills
Silesias	A few sets of elegant
Checks	Looking Glasses and
Striped ticks	Prints
Printed callicoes	Pins
Ginghams	Nails 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.
Dimities	12d. and 20d.
Quiltings	Draught and bottled
Superfine cloths and kerseymeres	Porter of an excellent quality
Sail cloth from No. 1 to 8	Gloucester, Cheshire, Pine Apple and Sage Cheeses

N. B. Some of the above Goods are in packages suitable for the West-India market.

July 6.

John Duffey,

At his Comb Manufactory, Fairfax-Street, Opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron Store,

Has just received and offers for sale, a neat assortment of country made

Whips and Canes

of a superior quality—which he will dispose of at a low rate, either single or by the dozen.

He still continues to carry on his business as usual, and has on hand a quantity of

Ivory and Horn Combs;

and is in hourly expectation of receiving a supply of

TORTOISE SHELL.

July 25.

For Sale.

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground on Royal between Prince and Duke Streets, fronting on Royal-street 76 feet, and running back 118 feet to a 10 feet Alley.

HEWES & MILLER.

Who are authorised to let the STORE opposite them, now in the tenure of Samuel Craig, esq. As a stand for business, it is excelled by few in this town. Possession may be had early in October next.

August 15.

DANCING.

Mr. Warrell

RESPECTFULLY takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he proposes, opening a School on the 12th of September next, for the purpose of teaching the polite art of DANCING, as it is at present practised in Europe and America in the most fashionable circles. Mr. Warrell trusts, that the encouragement which he has met with in Philadelphia and Baltimore, added to his general experience and attentive assiduity, will entitle him to their patronage and support.

HIS TERMS ARE:

5 dollars entrance and 10 the quarter to those who have not been taught before: or 12 dollars only to those who have been taught.

Ladies or gentlemen wishing to have private tuition at their own house, can be accomodated. Applications made at the Theatre, or at Gadsby's tavern, will be strictly attended to.

Aug. 20.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE STORE, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Clark, at the corner of King and Royal Streets. For terms apply to

June 8. JOHN HARPER.

WE WISH TO LET

The House adjoining Adam Lynn's,

lately occupied by Bickley & Buckner.

W. HARTSHORNE & SON.

6 Month 19, 1799.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.